



# PATRIOT'S PERIODICAL

UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS CAMP #2109  
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
GILMER, TEXAS

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Meetings are the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of  
Each Month at 7 PM  
at the Historic Upshur Museum  
[www.upshurpatriots.org](http://www.upshurpatriots.org)

AUGUST 2024



## MEANING OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

SCVMC

### ***Who Has the Right to Interpret the Meaning of the Confederate Battle Flag?***

The flag that we know as the Confederate Battle Flag was used by many Confederate military units during the War for Southern Independence. It was their flag, and they alone had the right to interpret its meaning.

When the War was over, the Confederate soldiers became Confederate veterans. They formed an organization known as the United Confederate Veterans. The Confederate Battle Flag was still their Flag, and they alone had the right to interpret its meaning.

In 1896, since many of the Confederate veterans were aged, infirm, and dying off, the Sons of Confederate Veterans was formed as the successor organization to the United Confederate Veterans. The legacy and authority of the United Confederate Veterans was transferred to them over the next ten years. This transfer of power culminated in a speech given 25 April 1906 at New Orleans, Louisiana by Stephen Dill Lee, Confederate lieutenant-general, and commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans:

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

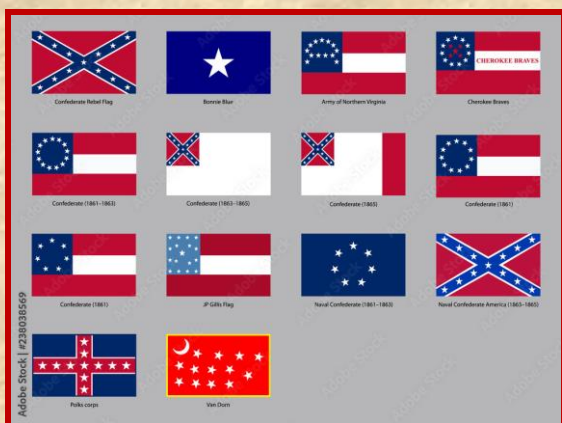
Since 25 April 1906, therefore, the Confederate Battle Flag has been the flag of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. They alone have the right to interpret its meaning. They have interpreted its meaning and explained (repeatedly!) that meaning – and it is not hatred, nor is it bigotry.

The Confederate Battle Flag is not the flag of the Kluxers and other malcontents of their ilk. They do not have the right to interpret its meaning.

The Confederate Battle Flag is not the flag of the NAACP. They do not have the right to interpret its meaning.

The Confederate Battle Flag is not anyone's personal flag. It is flown to honor and respect the brave soldiers of the Confederate States of America.

Anyone who attempts to impart false meanings of the Confederate Battle Flag is therefore out of order...-Author Unknown

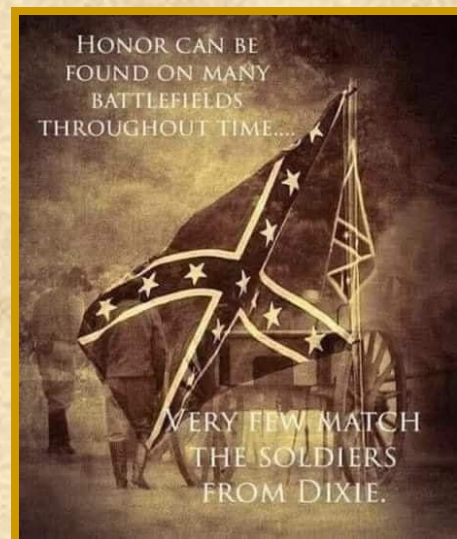


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*“The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form”*  
*Jefferson Davis*



## THE GUARDIAN

We have an unbreakable bond with our physical ancestors, the ancestors of flesh and blood, who have passed their DNA on to us. With them we have a special relationship, that is always accessible, even if we are not aware of it. This relationship can be strengthened or weakened depending on our actions and attitudes. It becomes weakened when we ignore our ancestors, if we believe they are dead and gone, or if we even deny them and our own heritage.

*The SCV Guardian Program honors the Fallen.*

*"If you're not a Guardian, why not?"*

Contact Guardian Program Chairman Bill Elliot for information at: [etaia@att.net](mailto:etaia@att.net)



## UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS GUARDIANS

| <u>Name</u>   | <u>Guardian Status</u> | <u>Number of Graves</u> |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Phil Davis    | Full                   | 31                      |
| Chris Loyd    | Full                   | 5                       |
| George Linton | Full/W/GPT             | 51                      |
| Eddie Pricer  | Full/GPT               | 40                      |
| Milt Ojeman   | Full/GPT               | 4                       |
| David Palmer  | Full                   | 1                       |
| Tommy Ray     | Full/GPT               | 19                      |
| Bill Starnes  | Full/W/GPT             | 7                       |
| Frank Smith   | Full                   | 2                       |
| Gregg Gipe    | GPT                    | 3                       |

W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem



Captain Edward Camden of Volusia County, Florida, 1917. He put on his Civil War veteran's uniform and tried to register for the draft on the first day of World War I (he was unsuccessful).

He rode with Stonewall and was one of the "Immortal 600." Camden Enlisted in Company C, Virginia 9th Infantry Battalion on 13 May 1861. Promoted to Full 2nd Lieutenant on 15 Jul 1861. Promoted to Full 1st Lieutenant on 30 Apr 1862. Transferred to Company C, Virginia 25th Infantry Regiment on 01 May 1862. Promoted to Full Captain on 14 Feb 1863. He was captured

by Union forces at Spotsylvania VA. on 12 May 1864. Mustered out on 09 Apr 1865.

## OUR PLEDGES



### PLEDGE TO THE U.S. FLAG:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, One nation, under God, indivisible, With liberty and justice for all.



### PLEDGE TO THE TEXAS FLAG:

Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible.



### SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG:

I salute the Confederate Flag With affection, reverence, and Undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.



USSA Essex 1863



## CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”

“Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”



In 1906 General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, gave a charge to the next generation of Southerners. This charge has defined the mission of the Sons of Confederate Veterans ever since.

On June 23, 1864, Lee was appointed a lieutenant general, making him the youngest man to reach the rank in the Confederate Army. He took command of General John B. Hood’s former corps within the Army of Tennessee.



## DIVINE INTERVENTION

christianity.com

*“He is present in every corner of the world so, we’re always in His arms”...Psalm 139:7*

Divine intervention refers to when a divine force directly and purposefully influences events in the world. It is the belief that God can and chooses to intervene in human affairs, either to guide, protect, punish, or alter the course of events in a way that is beyond the natural order of things.

Divine intervention is the direct and tangible involvement of God in the world. It is the belief that God actively intervenes in our time on earth to bring about specific outcomes, fulfill His purposes, or respond to the prayers and needs of His people. Divine intervention is grounded in the understanding of God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence—qualities that affirm His unlimited power, knowledge, and presence everywhere.

We may not fully understand what God is doing but we can always trust that He does all things for our good and His glory – for the good of all who are called according to His purpose.



## HISTORICAL EVENTS IN AUGUST

### 1861

- August 3** - Balloon ascension by John LaMountain at Hampton Roads, Virginia
- August 5** - President Lincoln signs the Revenue Act of 1861 into law, creating the first national income tax in American history
- August 10** - Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri
- August 12** - Confederates ambushed by Mescalero Apaches in Big Bend country south of Fort Davis, Texas
- August 29** - Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina

### 1862

- August 5** - Engagement at Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- August 6** - CSS *Arkansas* scuttled near Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- August 9** - Battle of Cedar Mountain (Slaughter Mountain), Virginia
- August 11** - Confederate partisans capture Independence, Missouri
- August 13** - Skirmish on Yellow Creek, Missouri
- August 15** - Skirmish at Clarendon, Arkansas
- August 17** - Sioux uprising begins in southwest Minnesota
- August 19 to 21** - Federal raid on Louisville & Nashville Railroad
- August 22** - Affair at Catlett's Station, Virginia
  
- August 27** - Stonewall Jackson captures and plunders Union supply depots at Manassas Junction, Virginia

**August 28** - The Battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run) begins at Brawner's Farm (Groveton), Virginia

**August 29/30** - Battle of Richmond, Kentucky

**August 30** - The Battle of Second Manassas ends with a decisive Confederate victory

### 1863

**August 1** - Federal cavalry advance from Witteburg on campaign to capture Little Rock, Arkansas

**August 26** - Engagement at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

**August 27** - Skirmish at Bayou Meto (Reed's Bridge), Arkansas

### 1864

**August 4** - Operations around Brazos Santiago, Texas

**August 5** - Battle of Mobile Bay, Alabama

**August 7** - Engagement at Moorefield, West Virginia

**August 9** - Confederates detonate bomb aboard ship at City Point, Virginia

**August 16** - Engagement at Guard Hill (Front Royal), Virginia

**August 18** - Battle of Globe Tavern (Weldon Railroad), Virginia begins

**August 20** - Cavalry combat at Lovejoy's Station on the Macon & Western Railroad in Georgia

**August 21** - Battle of Glove Tavern (Weldon Railroad) concludes

**August 21** - Skirmish at Summit Point, West Virginia

**August 31** - Battle of Jonesborough, Georgia



## BATTLE OF HATTERAS INLET BATTERIES

*wikipedia.org*

The Battle of Hatteras Inlet Batteries (August 28–29, 1861) was the first combined operation of the Union Army and Navy in the American Civil War, resulting in Union domination of the strategically important North Carolina Sounds.

Two forts on the Outer Banks, Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras, had been built by the Confederates to protect their commerce-raiding activity. These were lightly defended, however, and their artillery could not engage the bombarding fleet under Flag Officer Silas H. Stringham, commandant of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, which had been ordered to keep moving, to avoid presenting a static target. Although held up by bad weather, the fleet was able to land troops under General Benjamin Butler, who took the surrender of Flag Officer Samuel Barron.

This battle represented the first application of the naval blockading strategy. The Union retained both forts, providing valuable access to the sounds, and commerce raiding was much reduced.



## BATTLE OF YELLOW CREEK

*military-history.fandom.com*

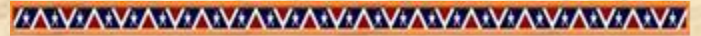
The Battle of Yellow Creek (also known as Skirmish at Yellow Creek) was an action during the American Civil War, occurring August 13, 1862, along the Yellow Creek in Chariton County, Missouri.<sup>[</sup>



The Battle of Yellow Creek followed an earlier battle at Compton's Ferry, on

August 11. During that action Colonel John A. Poindexter and his force of 1200 to 1500 Confederate recruits were caught by Federal forces under Union Colonel Odon Guitar while crossing the Grand River. Poindexter's forces suffered significant losses and continued to retreat to Chariton County. Union forces under Guitar and Brigadier General Benjamin F. Loan pursued Poindexter, intercepting his force two days later at Yellow Creek. Poindexter's force was routed and effectively ceased to exist. Poindexter was wounded in the action but escaped. He was later captured on September 1, 1863, while wearing civilian clothes.

Federal authorities debated executing Poindexter (who held a Confederate commission) as a spy or guerrilla (because he had been captured within Federal lines out of uniform), but instead released him on parole after he publicly disavowed guerrilla warfare.



## COAL TORPEDO

*listverse.com*

In the 19th century, a “torpedo” meant any kind of bomb, so the “coal torpedo” designed by Thomas Courtenay in 1864 was exactly as advertised—a gunpowder bomb disguised by genuine pieces of anthracite coal and deployed as a weapon of sabotage by the Confederacy’s Secret Service Corps against steam powered Union vessels. The bombs were loaded or smuggled into coal supplies in ships. When workers stoked the furnace, the bombs exploded. Two ships are known to have been damaged by coal torpedo detonations. Another sabotage attempt was made against the Springfield Armory by putting a timing fuse on a coal torpedo, but the bomb was discovered in time. Broader use of the coal torpedo came about after the war, when ship owners committed insurance fraud by blowing up their own vessels.



## ENGAGEMENT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

*wvencyclopedia.org*

In the summer of 1863, Confederate forces reoccupied Lewisburg and began probing toward Charleston. The new state of West Virginia had just been created, and in August Union forces were dispatched from Winchester via Huntersville, Pocahontas County, to seize the Virginia state law library which had previously been established at Lewisburg for the convenience of judges and lawyers when the Virginia Supreme Court met there. The Yankees also hoped to destroy the Virginia-Tennessee Central Railroad, which traversed southwestern Virginia on its way from Richmond to Memphis.



Union Gen. William Averell led a force of 1,300 mounted infantry, cavalry, and light artillery. The Confederates responded by sending 2,000 men to block the road at White Sulphur Springs, 12 miles east of Lewisburg.

On August 26, the forces collided. The Union attacked toward the west, hitting the Confederates moving east from Lewisburg. After two hours of assaults on the Confederate line, there was a lull in the fight. Union forces tried to find a weak spot on the flanks. Twice more during the



afternoon, and just before sunset, the Union attackers failed to break the Confederate line which was anchored by Col. George Patton's Virginia infantry and Edgar's militia sent from Lewisburg. On the morning of August 27, with ammunition nearly depleted, Averell decided to retreat to his base without accomplishing any of his objectives. The Union force of 1,300 sustained 218 casualties, 26 killed, 125 wounded, 67 captured. The Confederate force of 2,000 had 167 casualties, 20 killed, 129 wounded, 18 missing. The Confederates had turned back the raiders but had failed to destroy or capture the outnumbered Yankees.



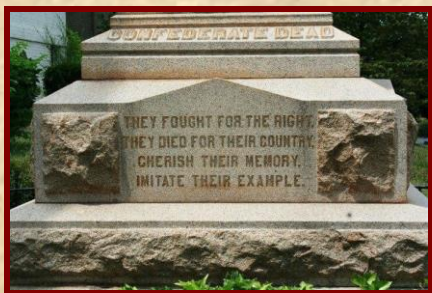
The 150th Pennsylvania Infantry camp on Belle Plain, Virginia March 1862



The American Civil War was notable for the savagery with which Americans slaughtered each other. Historians have long blamed the generals who used tactics devised in a day of less-lethal weaponry for generating up to then unheard of casualty figures, but outdated tactics are only a part of the story. The Civil War presented American sectional prejudice to the world in a new and previously unseen light.

Part of it was the harshness of the times. An attitude of fatalism prevailed. Diseases which are now considered routine were often fatal. The soldiers which filled the ranks of both armies were subject to poor diets, often malnourished, with dental diseases an accepted though dangerous fact of existence. The men wore heavy woolen clothing in the hellish subtropical climate of the American South, practiced poor hygiene and sanitation, drank fetid water from often unhealthy sources, and consumed poorly preserved foods.

The average life expectancy for a man in 1860, the year before the Civil War began, was forty years. Death was a familiar event, virtually everyone had felt the loss of loved ones at a personal level. Killing the enemy meant winning the war and going home, and the soldiers of North and South killed as many as they could, whenever and wherever they could.



## Editorial

DP

As Camp Commander, I have been attempting to obtain information about the process that left 2 of our Members under Temporary Suspension. I have not received the transparency that we should expect.

There seems to be a train of thought in our Division leadership that we are not here to “make waves” or cause any conflict. These thoughts are preferable but I have never found these thoughts to be always avoidable. When we have Members being suspended without transparency, yes we need to question why.

If something is wrong – speak up. At the highest levels of our Division, officers and appointees are not considering the damage to our Texas Division or our Camp. We (The Upshur Co. Patriots) have lost 3 members in the past few months. We are yet to find out if there will be more losses.

The risk of unmanaged conflicts should be addressed without delay. Both the Division and National Constitutions outline procedures and rules for our governance.

A lack of transparency is always problematic. Camps are expected to resolve most discipline issues internally and are judges of their own membership. Our Camp was circumvented in the process and we are still not receiving any information.



James Hawkins, Texas Ranger 1875

Upcoming Events may be found on the Calendar at: [www.upshurpatriots.org](http://www.upshurpatriots.org)



Thank you to the Historic Upshur Museum for providing our meeting location.

The Patriot's Periodical is a multi-award-winning Publication by a Camp in the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Comments or suggestions should be made to: David Palmer, Commander/Editor [goya1@etex.net](mailto:goya1@etex.net)



1938 Gettysburg Reunion

[GettysburgMuseumOfHistory.Com](http://GettysburgMuseumOfHistory.Com)



We are proud to be associated with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

